Fiscal Plan Review

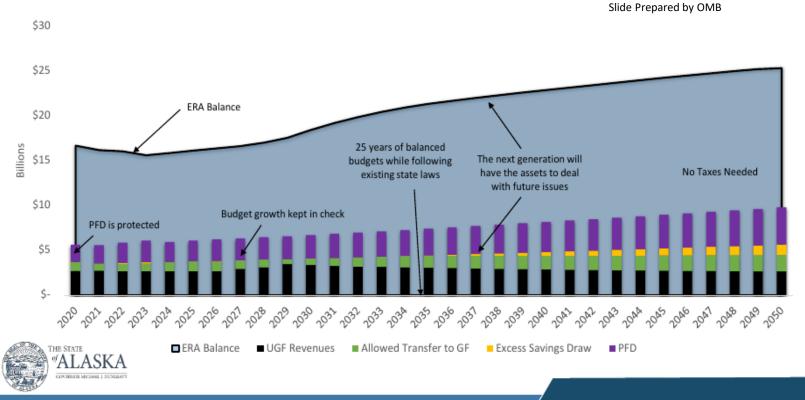
Senate Finance Committee

April 23, 2019

David Teal, Director, Legislative Finance Division

Where does Governor Dunleavy's plan lead?

Full PFDs, Balanced Budgets, and a Bright Future



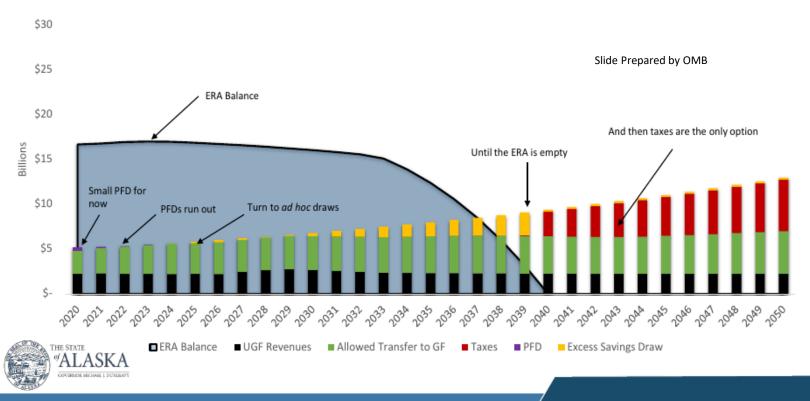
Scenario 1: The Governor's Plan

Slide Prepared by OMB

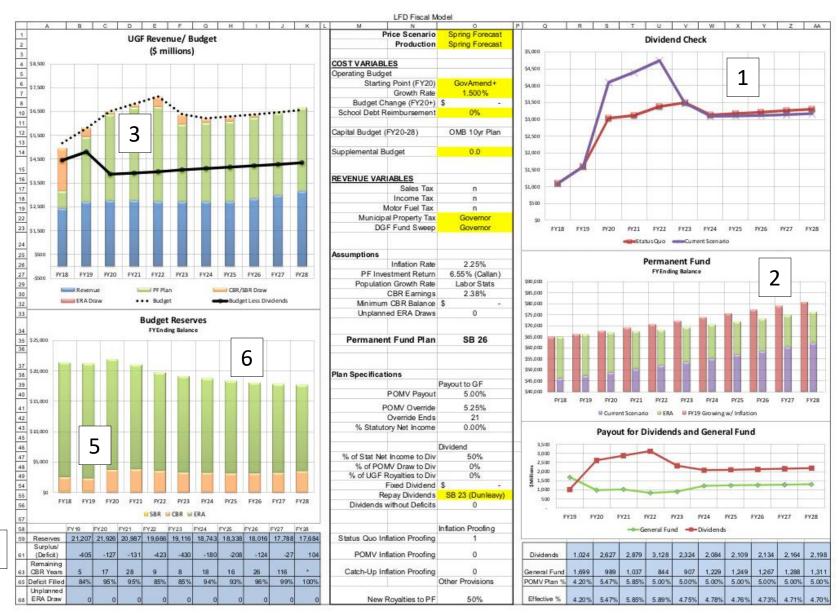
FY20	20-FY2029 Pr	ojected Sou	rce and Uses	of State Ge	neral Funds ((\$ millions)				
Sources of Funds	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Unrestricted GF Revenue per RSB	2,303.6	2,242.0	2,197.2	2,197.0	2,182.9	2,176.5	2,303.4	2,401.7	2,581.4	2,710.5
Restricted GF Revenue per RSB	472.9	455.7	456.9	458.5	459.7	460.8	462.2	463.7	465.2	465.7
Program Receipts not in RSB	508.2	519.6	531.3	543.2	555.5	568.0	580.7	593.8	607.2	620.8
Remaining POMV after PFD Payments	989.1	1,034.2	839.4	901.8	1,219.2	1,233.3	1,250.0	1,266.7	1,285.9	1,312.3
Transfers (to) Principal under new Savings Rule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71.0)	(246.1)	(380.3)
Transfers from/(to) CBR	(50.0)	129.1	455.9	370.0	123.8	145.1	12.1	\$ -	-	-
Net Revenues From Fiscal Notes	420.4	429.5	438.6	448.1	453.9	457.8	460.1	461.9	461.8	460.1
Total Available General Funds	4,644.2	4,810.0	4,919.3	4,918.7	4,994.8	5,041.5	5,068.6	5,116.8	5,155.4	5,189.2
Uses of Funds	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Agency Operations	4,019.0	4,089.2	4,181.2	4,144.7	4,209.7	4,242.7	4,261.2	4,299.4	4,326.4	4,353.6
Debt Service Payments	129.7	133.0	161.7	192.9	197.5	203.3	203.2	204.1	203.6	198.9
PERS/TRS Contributions	307.9	423.1	409.1	410.9	414.4	419.0	424.5	430.4	439.1	447.1
Capital Expenditures	143.4	144.8	148.1	151.4	154.8	158.3	161.9	165.5	169.2	173.1
Net Appropriations from Fiscal Notes	44.2	19.9	19.2	18.8	18.5	18.1	17.8	17.4	17.0	16.6
Total General Fund Appropriations	4,644.2	4,810.0	4,919.3	4,918.7	4,994.8	5,041.5	5,068.6	5,116.8	5,155.4	5,189.2
Appropriation Limit*	10,565.4	10,911.1	5,339.0	4,918.7	4,994.8	5,041.5	5,068.6	5,116.8	5,155.4	5,189.2
Total Dividend Funds (\$ millions)	2,506.6	2,743.1	2,990.5	2,347.7	2,122.9	2,164.3	2,200.5	2,241.4	2,287.4	2,334.8
Per Person Dividend Base	\$2,998	\$3,148	\$3,416	\$3,522	\$3,150	\$3,180	\$3,202	\$3,230	\$3,264	\$3,300
Per Person Dividend Repayment	\$1,061	\$1,289	\$1,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per Person Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
FY2020-FY2029 Projected Savings Account Balances (\$ millions, end of year)										
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Permanent Fund Principal Account (non-spendable)	48,529.0	49,948.1	51,391.4	52,870.7	54,386.2	55,952.5	57,586.2	59,287.0	61,060.4	62,899.8
Permanent Fund Earnings Reserve Account	18,592.2	17,926.6	17,222.1	17,150.5	17,038.6	16,924.5	16,812.6	16,700.9	16,584.2	16,456.2
Permanent Fund Total	67,121.1	67,874.7	68,613.5	70,021.2	71,424.8	72,877.0	74,398.8	75,987.9	77,644.5	79,356.0
Savings Reserve Fund	4,342.1	4,555.1	4,427.0	4,353.3	4,497.2	4,627.0	4,896.2	5,191.1	5,500.6	5,825.6
The proposed constitutional amendment would take effect in FY22, but would use a 3-year average. So, the FY22 limit would be higher than expected spending.										

Status Quo Budgeting

No PFD, No Savings, and No good options for future Alaskans



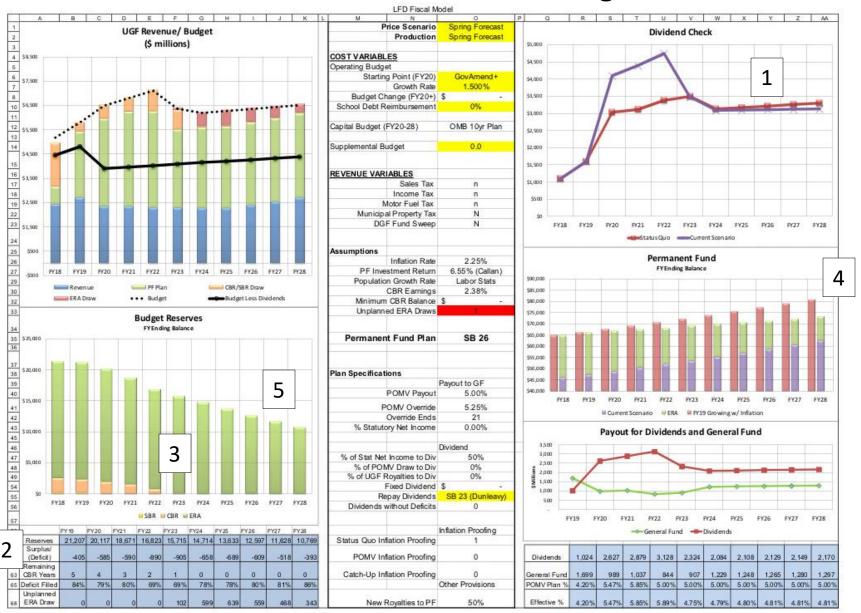
The Governor's Plan



The Governor's Plan

- 1. PFDs are \$3,000 or more every year.
- 2. Past-year dividends remove money from the ERA, and reduced earnings on the reduced balances mean we never quite recover (PF value falls behind inflation).
- 3. High dividends come at a price of large FY20 reductions in government services.
- 4. Deficits closely match numbers in the Governor's 10-year plan, reaching a maximum of 15%. A balanced budget is achieved by FY27.
- The CBR remains healthy: the DGF infusion in FY20 covers deficits in later years.
- 6. The ERA stabilizes after paying past-year dividends. This is a strong sign of a viable scenario.

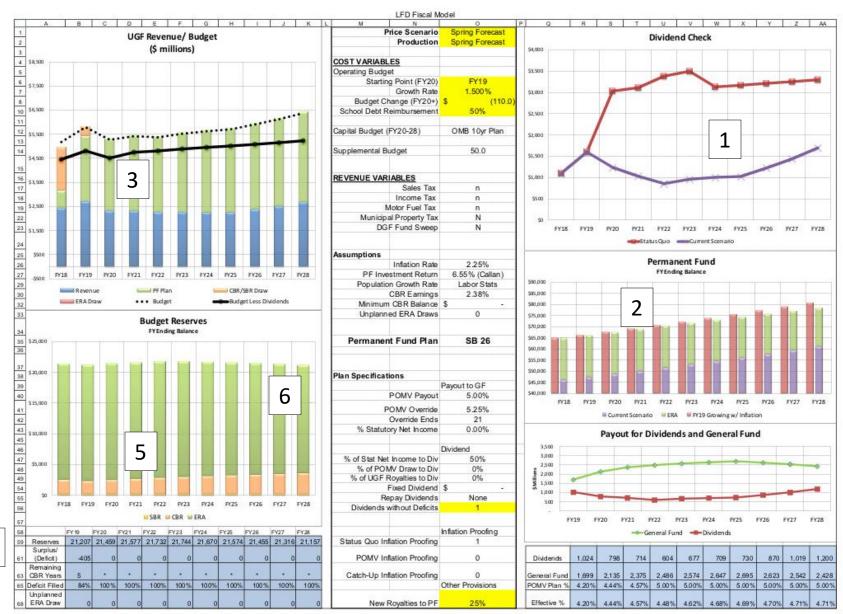
The Governor's Plan without Legislation



The Governor's Plan without:

- 1. Legislation that allows the State to retain oil & gas property tax revenue and
- 2. Transfers of the Power Cost Equalization Fund, Community Assistance Fund and Higher Education Endowment to the general fund
- 1. PFDs remain at \$3,000 or more every year.
- 2. Expenditures are the same, but lower revenue means bigger deficits.
- 3. Those deficits consume the CBR in just a few years and then begin eroding the ERA.
- 4. That further reduces the balance (and future earnings) of the PF, so the PF loses value to inflation.
- 5. The ERA is on a downward trajectory, which is not a good sign of a viable scenario.

House Budget (if Surplus is Used for Dividends)



The House Budget

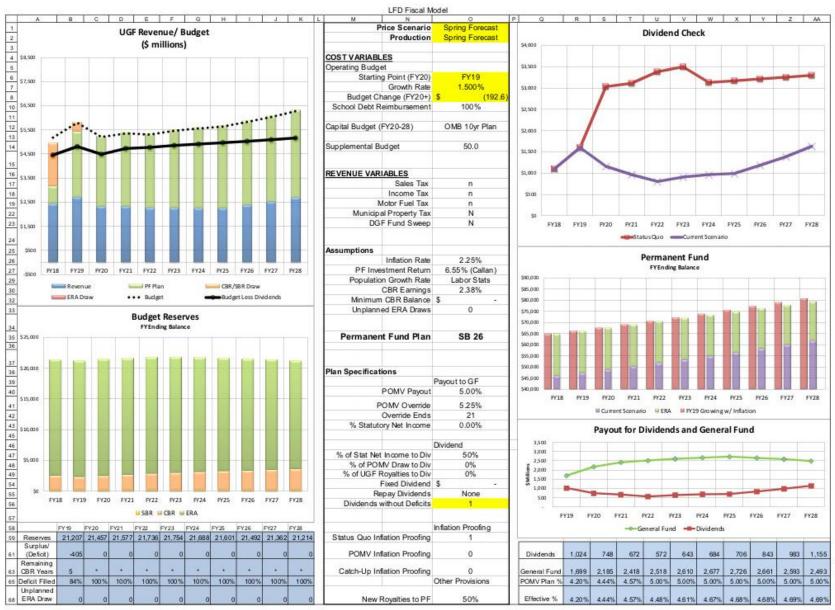
- 1. PFDs are substantially lower than under the Governor's plan—dipping below \$1,000 until oil tax credits are paid off, then climbing to \$1,500 or more.
- 2. Although there are no ad hoc draws from the ERA, the payout rate is a little too high to allow the PF balance to keep pace with inflation.
- 3. Lower dividends mean smaller reductions in government services.
- 4. Deficits vanish immediately and do not reappear.
- 5. The CBR balance grows—there are no draws from the CBR.
- 6. The ERA is stable. **This is not a doomsday scenario**.

How Well Does the House Budget Meet Governor Dunleavy's Guiding Principles?

- 1. expenditures cannot exceed existing revenue;
- 2. the budget is built on core functions that impact a majority of Alaskans;
- 3. maintaining and protecting our reserves;
- 4. the budget does not take additional funds from Alaskans through taxes or the PFD;
- 5. it must be sustainable, predictable and affordable.

An Honest Budget: Fiscal Year 2020 https://gov.alaska.gov/an-honest-budget-2020/

Senate Budget (if Surplus is Used for Dividends)



Senate Budget (with a 50/50 dividend split)



Senate Budget (with a 75/25 dividend split)

